

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVII. No. 5501.

號一月三年一十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1881.

日二初月二年己辛

Price, \$2 per annum.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 80, Cornhill, Gordon & Gorton, Ludgate Circus, E.C. HAZEL HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BLACK & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Singapore, Singapore, O. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MAGS, Messrs A. DE MEILLO & Co., Station, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, Wilson, NICHOLLS & Co., Fookchow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KERRY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1859.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be agreed on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice	3% per annum.
" 6 " "	" 4 " "
" 12 " "	" 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND—1,800,000 Dollars.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
J. R. BULLOCK, Esq.
H. W. KENNEDY, Esq.
H. B. O. FORBES, Esq.
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

SHANGHAI.—ERVEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and Country Bank.

HONGKONG.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months	3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " "	" 4 " "
" 12 " "	" 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1881.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned have this day commenced business as COAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

AT YON & CO.,
559, Praya Central.
Dated the 3rd day of January, 1881.

J. McRAITH,
AUCTIONEER,
LAND AND COMMISSION AGENT,
H. A. Y. HONG,
TONGKIN.
Halong, February 12, 1881.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST STEBS has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm at Hongkong and in China, and Mr. ALEXANDER WASSERFALL has been authorized to SIGN the Firm per Procuration.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1881.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM WALKINSHAW has Retired from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility have CEASED. The Business will be carried on as heretofore by the remaining Partners, viz:—Messrs PHINEAS RYBIE, EDWARD CARRY SMITH, and ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW.

TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1881.

Auctions.

NOTICE.

FORTY-FIVE TONS of NEW IRON, in Bars, Planks and Squares, will BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Marine Commissioner at the Philippines, on the 24th March next, at Ten o'clock a.m., in the Arsenal of Cavite.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MENCARINI,
Consul for Spain.
Hongkong, February 26, 1881.

FOR SALE

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On 31st MARCH Next,
(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), the

THREE PLOTS OF LAND,

Together with the
BUILDINGS THEREON.

Situate in the Foreign Concession at Yokohama, Japan, and

Numbered 34, 35 & 65

On the Register of British Land Rent, and now in the occupation of Messrs CORREX & Co.

Particulars to be obtained from
W. H. TAYLOR,
Yokohama; or
RICHARD ASPINALL,
21, Mincing Lane, London.

Feb. 1, 1881.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1881, at Noon, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on board the Steamer, as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour,

THE PADDLE-WHEEL RIVER STEAMER
"K I N - S H A N,"

of 1,381 1/2 Register Tons, built in New York U.S.A., in 1863, re-built in 1873, and extensively overhauled in 1876 and 1878.

Dimensions—Length over all 244 feet, Breadth 35 1/2 feet, Depth of Hold 11-8-10ths feet.

DECK AREA FOR PASSENGERS—11,152 superficial feet.

CARGO CAPACITY.—Under tonnage deck 300 tons, on main deck 400 tons—700 tons measurement.

SPEED.—On a working pressure of steam of 20 lbs. per square inch, 12 knots per hour; on full pressure, 15 knots.

DRAFT OF WATER.—Light 6-12 1/2 feet, loaded with 700 tons measurement 8-12 1/2 feet.

ENGINE.—Vertical Beam Engine, nominal H.P. 150, diameter of cylinder 66in., length of stroke 10 feet.

BOILERS.—Two Circular Return Flue and Tubular Boilers, constructed in 1873 to sustain a pressure of 40 lbs. to the square inch.

For further Particulars, apply at the Office of the HONGKONG, KANTON, AND MACAO STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer. Purchaser to give a guarantee that the Steamer shall not be employed in the Canton waters, nor in the Yangtze-Kiang, nor between Shanghai and Ningpo; the Vessel and Appurtenances, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 25, 1881.

For Sale.

BUSINESS IN MANILA FOR SALE.

THE Proprietor of the principal BROSAN TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in MANILA, (established since 1860, and situated in one of the principal thoroughfares of Manila), wishing to retire, Offers his BUSINESS FOR SALE.

Applicants will please address "A. B. C., Post Restante, Manila,"

Manila, February 4, 1881.

WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS, viz:—

PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES and COURIER BAGS. DRESSING CASES. RUG STRAPS.

UMBRELLA'S "AUTOMATON PATENT." WATERPROOF COATS (very light). AIR BED and CUSHIONS. SWIMMING BELTS. LIFE JACKETS.

IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELUM REP. and CASTLE NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

OVERLAND NOTE and LETTER PAPER. TAUCHNITZ and OTHER NOVELS.

LETTER'S DIARIES. WHITAKER'S ALMANACKS. CALDERWOOD'S NEW PICTURE BOOKS. STEPHEN'S BLUE-BLACK and COMMERCIAL WRITING INK. ARNOLD'S BLACK and COPYING INK.

Hongkong, February 24, 1881.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED ANDLEY and BOWEN'S "Koranic Art of Japan." Allen's "Engineer's Guide." Towson's "Deviation of Compass." "Engineering Drawing." Haswell's "Pocket Book for 1880." Davis's "Azimuth Tables." "Yacht Sailing." Theoria's "Naval Architecture." "Stonehenge on Dogs." "Voice Production and Preservation." Poe's "Complete Works." Buck's "Oriental Bridges." Moorman's "Japan." "Atlas of Anatomy." New Engineering and Nautical Works. Mathematical Instruments. OLIVE WOOD GOODS.—Consisting of INKSTANDS, PAPER KNIVES, and VOCAL MUSIC, 25 cents each.

New BIRTHDAY & EASTER CARDS.

Hongkong, February 18, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM OPORTO, FEW CASES—OLD INVALIDS' PORT WINE (The usual Blue Brand).

Apply to J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co., Stanley Street.

Hongkong, February 10, 1881.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts—\$10 per doz. Case. Pints—\$17 per doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

To Let.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT NO. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR and GROUND FLOOR of House No. 4, Praya East (known as the BLUE HOUSE); Possession on the 1st of October.

Also, THE HOUSE opposite the WANCHI PIER, Marine Lot No. 23, containing 8 Rooms, etc., with Gas and Water laid on; Immediate possession.

Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, September 2, 1880.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 46, PEEL STREET, below CAIRN ROAD; possession from 1st February next.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 2, SHELLEY STREET.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

GODOWN-STO LET.

PRAYA EAST and WANCHAI ROAD. For Particulars, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. E. ROGERS has returned, and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms, the First-floor of the premises lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

Hongkong, December 7, 1880.

Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.
133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK: is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Express.

Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Annual MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of March, next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1880.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, February 24, 1881.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th February current to 11th March next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, February 24, 1881.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-Year ending 31st December last, at the Rate of ONE POUND and TEN SHILLINGS Sterling per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1881.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Contributed during the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1880, on or before March 31st, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 25, 1881.

THE "FAR EAST."

THE ISSUES of 1878 WANTED. Apply at this Office.
Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 14th Instant, the OFFICES of the above will be REMOVED to the PRAYA CENTRAL, the West Corner of Pottinger Street, opposite Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Entrance from the Praya.

Hongkong, February 12, 1881.

SAILORE'S HOME.

ANY Card-of-Calling, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

WILL PERFORM THIS EVENING, the 1st March,

"A WONDERFUL WOMAN," AND "THE AREA BELLE."

Admission, \$2, by Tickets only.

Seats may be secured and Tickets obtained at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after Monday, the 28th February, at 8 a.m.

Performance commences at 9 p.m. TUNGUALLY.

Hongkong, March 1, 1881.

Intimations.

ATHLETIC SPORTS—1881.

A MEETING will be held at the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, at 6 o'clock p.m., to make arrangements for the above Annual Meeting.

All those Interested are requested to attend.

Hongkong, February 28, 1881.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL of this Company will be INCREASED by 2,000 New SHARES of \$125 each, in accordance with the Special Resolution passed on the 31st day of December last. The issue of said Shares will be made at a Premium of 12 per cent. Applications for Shares will be received at the HONGKONG OFFICE of the Company, No. 14, Praya, until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th March current, accompanied by a Deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount applied for, and the Balance will become Payable on Allotment.

Where no Allotment is made the Deposits will be returned in full.

Forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 16, 1881.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the above-named Company, No. 14, Praya, Central Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1881, at Thirty Minutes past Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution proposed and passed at the last Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 22nd day of February.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1881.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 16, 1881.

Notices to Consignees.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship *Fleets Castle*, KIDDER, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that all Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 6th Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MIGATA MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Tuesday, the 1st March, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co., 50A, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, February 28, 1881.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

Ex Yangtze.

H. S. Nos. 307980, 2 cases Dyes, from Marseilles, Order.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, February 21, 1881.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenagles* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day, the 25th Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd March will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 25, 1881.

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE Steamship *Banded* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, at Wanchai, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 25, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN SHIP "STATE OF MAINE," FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 11, 1881.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOO

During the arguments in this case, references to a complimentary nature have not infrequently been made to the service to which the prisoner Page belongs. The Foreign Customs in China is a great fact, and of late years it has become, by the influence of the Inspector General (Robert Hart), a most important factor in the political as well as the fiscal life of China. The conduct of the Service has been, on the whole, admittedly of immense benefit to Foreign intercourse, and the high standing of those gentlemen who are engaged in it has secured for them the respect alike of the Chinese Government and the Governments of Foreign Powers. But there can be no question that the existence of this able and intelligent body of officials, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Hart, furnishes the Chinese Government with the means of playing the game of diplomacy with certain advantages. This fact has been most forcibly brought to light in the case of *Regina v. Page*, and in the conduct of the case by Chief Justice French, we cannot help discovering a certain feebleness similar to that which is so characteristic of the diplomatic part played by H. B. Minister at Peking. It is a difficult matter for a Judge to deal with a case for which no satisfactory precedents exist; and indeed the Chief Judge of H. B. M. Supreme Court for China and Japan had imposed upon him in this case duties which bore a very strong resemblance to those of diplomacy, seeing that he was dealing upon new ground and was surrounded by a galaxy of legal talent acting in the interests of the great Anglo-Chinese diplomatic power to which we have already alluded. A peculiar turn was given and an unusual importance imparted to the exercise of the Judge's discretion by the ability and skill displayed on the part of Counsel for the prisoner; and in dealing with those circumstances, we cannot help thinking that the Hon. Judge French came somewhat short of his duty in asserting the clear right of his honourable Court. In saying this, we refer more particularly to the manner in which the learned Judge dealt with the hostile witnesses for the prosecution. It is admitted that His Lordship satisfactorily disposed of the objections raised to the jurisdiction of his Court to try the prisoner, and the only question that remains is whether, in view of the tactics adopted by the Customs authorities, to render that jurisdiction powerless, he maintained the dignity of his Court to the full extent of his power.

We have already stated that the main issue that was really being tried was—How far can an Englishman serve the Emperor of China, without being held accountable for his acts to the British law, those acts having been already approved by the Chinese authorities at Peking. It will be seen, therefore, that the real struggle commenced so soon as "official" evidence was sought to be elicited from the Customs' employees. Mr. Parkhill, when asked to state to the Court what report the prisoner had given to him as to the result of the expedition against the smugglers, was at once stopped by prisoner's Counsel, and the objection was taken that such official communications were the property of the Chinese Government, and beyond the jurisdiction of the English Court. Upon this point His Lordship gave judgment, to the effect that, "having regard to all the circumstances of the case, this is one of those cases where the matter appears to me to be so clear that I am well entitled to ask for it in spite of the alleged official scruples as to the inquiry being answered. And bearing upon the great question of the effect it might have upon the Customs officials who might thus be placed in a difficult position, the Judge goes on to say—

I have been pressed, and pressed with great earnestness, by both the learned counsel for the prisoner with reference to the injurious consequences that such a decision would entail upon foreigners engaged in the Chinese Customs service. The question is, of course, whether what I am doing is right or wrong. Of course it is not at all right, if I am very happy to say, but if the view I have expressed is right I am not at all sorry to express it, even to a large body of gentlemen who are perfectly well known to serve the Chinese Government most meritoriously. And so far from this decision being an injury to the Chinese Customs service, I believe it to be a benefit to it. The question is, whether it is a benefit to those engaged in the service to let them have protection, and that they are protected against the wrongs of those who can have complaints made against them in a British court of justice for wrongs done by them. It is that a disadvantage, of course, if it is a disadvantage, but if it is an advantage, as I conceive it to be, I think that so far from its being attended with injurious consequences, it will be attended solely with advantageous consequences. I mention this, really you may say it does not at all matter, but I merely notice it. Under those circumstances the objection is overruled.

Upon this decision, the duty of the Court would seem to have been clear; and when Mr. Parkhill still declined to answer until asked to do so by the Chinese Government, His Lordship reminded the witnesses that the Court had ruled that he was bound to answer the question, or be punished for contempt. The witnesses still declined to answer, on the ground that it would be a very dishonest thing to do; the Judge said, "I don't care about that [the dishonesty] at all"; the witness again declined, and the case proceeded, the barrier raised by the Chinese authorities and their Customs' employees became all the more formidable; and Commissioner McKean stated in the witness-box that he had orders from the Viceroy and from Inspector-General Hart not to produce the records of the Customs-House. The statement made by the prisoner Page to his superior officer having been put in writing and thus become a record of the Chinese Government, the prosecution sought to obtain parole or secondary evidence respecting its contents; and His Lordship had to decide upon this point. In so doing he held that, as he was afraid the Chinese Government had a perfect right to resist the production of the docu-

ment, secondary evidence was not admissible. This was clearly a triumph for the defence, and had the effect of ending the case. The Lordship's previous decision that the oral official communications should be given in evidence. Witness after witness was called, and the same refusal to answer was given; and it now becomes a question whether, seeing that the object of the prosecution was frustrated, the Court ought to have permitted the act or acts of contempt to pass without marking its sense of the offence committed. It might, after all, have been the surest method of obtaining an appeal a final settlement of the difficulty as to the position of Customs officials, which now remains in much the same condition as it was before.

In the debate which immediately preceded the verdict one or two points were noticed which have a direct bearing upon the conduct of Customs officials, and these may be briefly touched on. It was an ingenious argument on the part of Mr. Huyler that, as Page was being tried under English law and his Chinese companions were under Chinese law, no concert for an unlawful purpose could be proved against Page because the Chinese who accompanied him were clearly engaged in a lawful act. If sustained, this principle would doubtless tend to reassure all foreigners now engaged in the duty of chasing smugglers in Chinese waters. But Judge French puts the point somewhat differently. He says—

I am afraid that it is almost incidental to the prisoner's service, but I do not understand that while the Queen has given her subjects liberty to enter into the service of the Emperor of China, she has by that relinquished her control over them, even in matters relating to such service. Of course in relation to matters of such service it would not be contended for a moment the jurisdiction was withdrawn, but I do not myself find that even in matters relating to such service it was ever supposed that the Queen's jurisdiction over her subjects would be withdrawn.

According to the evidence placed before the Jury, there is not the slightest doubt that the verdict of acquittal was the only true verdict returnable. The question, however, remains whether something should not be done to provide against another useless struggle like that just concluded in the British Court at Canton. Mr. McKean somewhat brusquely stated his opinion to the Judge in this wise—"I think I have a right to expect from my nation that if it permits me to serve the Chinese Government it should permit me to serve it honourably." There is much truth in this way of putting the matter; but the great trouble seems to be where to draw the line between honourable service to a Foreign State and loyalty to one's own Government; again, by whom is "honourable service" to be defined. The case of *Regina v. Page* will certainly rank as one of the most important which has ever arisen during the intercourse of China with Foreign Treaty Powers; and its importance, its bearing on the tax-collecting system of the Empire, and the light which it throws upon the peculiar position of English subjects in China under extra-territorial jurisdiction, must justify the length of our remarks.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the "China Mail."]
(Per E. E. A. & Co. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

FRANCE AND GREECE.
LONDON, Feb. 26.

France has prohibited the exportation of arms to Greece.

PARIS AND ROCHFORT.
LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Archbishop of Dublin has severely condemned the Alliance between Parnell and Rochfort.

THE PREMIER SEVERELY INJURED.
LONDON, Feb. 26.

Mr. Gladstone has been thrown out of his carriage. He fell on his head and was severely wounded, but is in no danger.

RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY SIGNED.
LONDON, Feb. 26.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Russia stating that the treaty with China has been signed.

THE COERCION BILL PASSED.
LONDON, Feb. 26.

The House of Commons has finally passed the Bill for Coercion in Ireland.

THE BASUTO WAR.
LONDON, Feb. 26.

The negotiations with the Basutos have failed.

HEAD-QUARTERS PARNELL IN PARIS.
LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Head-quarters of the Land League have been moved to Paris.

THE BOERS DEFEAT SIX BRITISH COMPANIES.
LONDON, Feb. 26.

General Colley killed and many officers killed; only a hundred British escaped.

THE BOERS DEFEAT SIX BRITISH COMPANIES.
LONDON, Feb. 26.

General Colley killed and many officers killed; only a hundred British escaped.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL may be expected to arrive here to-morrow, the 2nd inst., by the M. str. *Sagittaire*.

The next ENGLISH MAIL, per P. & O. str. *Guadiana*, may be expected to reach this on or before Saturday, the 5th March.

A MAIL for Bangkok close at Singapore at 9 a.m., to-morrow, the 2nd March.

This annual Athletic Sports of the 27th. Imbarkings are arranged to take place this month, when a goodly list of events to be competed for will appear on the programme.

We are informed that the steamer *Fleets Castle*, which arrived here yesterday, left London on the 5th January and Plymouth on the 11th idem. In an issue of last night it was stated that our left London on the 3rd, and the authority for so doing was the usual report supplied from the steamer.

The auction of Race Ponies and Hacks, which took place this afternoon (1st), was a decided failure, as regards the placing of any of the more valuable ponies put up for sale, as there were scarcely any bidders and only five or six sales were effected. Mr. Riaz's *Strathgairn* was the only racer that has done anything this meeting that was disposed of, he being knocked down to the owner of a stable that has done remarkably well this season. *Wild Day* went for \$80, and *Wild Rake* for \$50, while two outsiders, *Vicar* and *Fifteen* were sold for the absurdly low sums of \$7 and \$6. There was a large gathering of the sporting elite of the Colony present at the sale, but the spirit of speculation amongst them seemed to be entirely extinct.

We are very glad to see that in the last Consistory the Very Rev. Father Chausse was appointed Bishop Coadjutor to His Lordship Mgr. Guillemain, Prefect Apostolic of Quantung. Father Chausse is considered one of the best Chinese scholars in the Province of Quantung, a great and very useful qualification; as we are convinced that it will always be very difficult to make converts among the class of literati if Missionaries are not thoroughly acquainted with the language, but also with the Chinese Classics.—*Catholic Register*.

THE JURY LIST.

The following is the Sheriff's letter to the Chief Justice, read at the Legislative Council meeting yesterday, which we were unable to embody in our last night's report—

SUPREME COURT,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Jury List for the current year was forwarded to the Registrar of the Supreme Court on the 1st instant, and will in due course be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor to be considered in Council.

The number of Special and Common Jurors total up 498 this year, against 490 for 1880. The addition to the Special Jury List of last year as approved by the Governor has done away with the inconvenience of Special Jurors having to attend and serve on Juries over and over again during the year, and I trust that it will be decided to keep up the strength of this list of 498 selected to serve as Special Jurors last year 83 are now in the Colony and are distinguished in the Jury List by an asterisk at side of names; the following names are new for 1880: the following names are now for the first time added to the Jury List:

Woo Lin Yum, Opium Farm, Wing Lok St. Woo Lin Tak, Assistant, Kwong Fat Cheong Hong.

U Lai Un, Assistant, H. K. & Shai Bank. Chan Ping, Assistant, Yuen Fat Hong. Luk Sow Yin, Assistant, Yee Cheung Hong. Chan Yai, Merchant, Gage Street. Wei Aisen, Merchant, Broomfield Strand. Ho Shing, Assistant, Atik, Tailor. Choy Chee Mo, Comprodeur, China Sugar Refinery.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Wong Shek Chung, Godownkeeper, Jardine Matheson & Co.

with Mr. Sangster (the Deputy Registrar) as to what had been the rule here. The Chief Justice said that Mr. Sangster told him of a case in which a gentleman was not now in the Colony, a Solicitor, was brought up for contempt of Court, because he did not communicate with the prisoner before the trial. The man was convicted of murder, but he was afterwards dealt with as if he had been convicted of manslaughter. He himself was Judge at the time.

In the course of further conversation the Chief Justice said that it was a rule of the Executive Council that Solicitors should be engaged in every case where Counsel were instructed to defend a man in a case like this.

The Attorney General, as a member of the Executive Council, was not aware of any such rule. Mr. Sharp, in answer to his Lordship, said that it had been the rule to appoint a Solicitor where Counsel was engaged to defend a prisoner in a case where the charge was murder.

Mr. Mackean was not prepared to communicate with the prisoner direct and asked for an adjournment so that a Solicitor might be employed.

Despite the opposition of the Attorney General, who said the usual steps had been taken for the protection and defence of the prisoner, the Chief Justice granted the application.

He remarked that the defence of a prisoner charged with murder, where his life was at stake, was never intended to be a delusion and it was not intended to be a snare; it was both, if the prisoner defending him had never seen his client and all the defence he could make were to be based on such points as he might get hold of in the evidence as it was laid before the Court.

The prisoner's mouth was shut, and he might have a very good defence, but he had never had an opportunity of seeing his legal adviser, and could not offer any defence. Such a mode of defending a man, was, as he had said, a delusion and a snare. The case was adjourned till Friday next, there being cases fixed already for Wednesday and Thursday.

FRAUD BY FORGERY.

Ho Aming was charged with obtaining goods fraudulently, by the presentation of a forged instrument, from one Ip Ating, the goods consisting of 9,181 lbs. of copper at Yow-mah-ding, valued at \$382.60, the property of Cheow On, on the 26th January, and on a second count with attempting to obtain the same goods by the same means. The shop forged was that of the Leong Kwong Li Tunn.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty on both counts. The Chief Justice sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, in each year to have six weeks' solitary confinement. The Sessions then adjourned till to-morrow.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. M. S. Tonnycky, Acting Police Magistrate.)
Tuesday, March 1.

LARCENY.

We Atak, 15, cook, was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month, the first and last fourteen days to be in solitary confinement, and the remainder with hard labour, for stealing a blanket, value \$2.50, the property of Li Ayun, a stone-cutter, on the 28th ultimo.

Li Ayun, 36, unemployed, was charged with stealing a fish value 15 cents, the property of Cheow On, a carpenter, on the 28th ultimo. The fish was taken from the house of So Aung, a fishmonger, and found in the defendant's possession. Three previous convictions for larceny and unlawful possession were proved against the prisoner, and he was now sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour.

PETTY LARCENY.

Chu Atsoi, 40, fishmonger, was charged with stealing a piece of wool, value 15 cents, the property of Cheow On, a carpenter, on the 28th ultimo. The piece of wool was found in the prisoner's hand, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for three weeks with hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Wong Ahing, 32, and Wong Ahing, 17, married, having been convicted of being in unlawful possession of a quantity of coals, worth about three dollars, on the 28th ultimo. Defendants were found with the coals in question in a boat at Yow-mah-ding and could not give a satisfactory account of how they obtained possession of them. They were fined \$5 each, in default to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour.

(Before the Hon. Ng Choy, Acting Police Magistrate.)

LARCENY FROM THE PRISON.

Lai Aing, 29, coolie, was convicted of stealing 100 cash from the person of Hong Kang Sun, on the 28th ultimo, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour.

POSSESSION OF STOLEN GOODS.

Leong Akai, 31, servant, Leong Ahung, 31, Leong Ahung, 22, coolie, and Ip Aich, 31, coolie, appeared on remand from 16th ult. on charge of being in possession of stolen property on, or about, the 21st January 1881. Mr. Wotton appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mossop for the defence.

On the former occasion that this case was before the Court evidence was given that a quantity of raw silk and some black satin had been found in the possession of the three first prisoners, who were all servants at No. 15 Gage Street, which property they said had been left in their charge by the fourth defendant.

Evidence was now given by Pang Aloi, P.S. 190, to the effect that he arrested the fourth defendant on the 16th Feb. at No. 14 Hing Long Street. He admitted bringing the goods to the house and said that his master, Choy Ayun, had told him to take the goods to the house. Choy Ayun had not yet been examined. After this witness had been cross-examined by Mr. Mossop, Inspector Perry gave evidence as to having found the silk in the boys' quarters at No. 15 Gage Street, and Inspector Lindsay was cross-examined, and stated that he had reasonable expectations of being able to get evidence against the 1st and 2nd and 4th prisoners, but not against the third.

The third defendant was therefore discharged, and the first, second and fourth prisoners were further remanded till Tuesday, the 22nd inst., the first prisoner being each, second in two sureties of \$25 each, and fourth in two sureties of \$200 each.

ALLEGED LARCENY FROM FRENCH MAIL.

Leung Cheung, Lai, 38, boatman, and seven others, all employed on cargo boat No. 2, appeared on remand from 16th ult. on suspicion of stealing goods to the value of \$15, the property of the Messageries Maritimes on the 16th Feb.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the prosecution and applied for a remand, as the S. S.

Yangtze, from which the goods are supposed to have been stolen, is expected to arrive in a fortnight; and the case was further remanded till Monday next, the 14th inst. Bail as before.

DECORATING CHILDREN.

Chan Alam, 20, Lai Ayik, 31, and Chan San 33, appeared on a charge of decorating two boys named Chan Aving and Chan Ayun, 14 and 12 years of age respectively, into the Colony for an unlawful purpose on the 28th inst. Chan Aving, the elder of the two boys, made a statement to the following effect:—I am a native of Sai-chin in the Nam Hai district, and my parents died a few years ago. The third defendant is my uncle, and since my parents' death I have been living with him and my aunt in my native place. On the 22nd ultimo the third prisoner took me to Canton, and on the 23rd he took me to this Colony. He said he would take me to see the races, but on our arrival here he took me to a house in Third Street, Tsingpingshan, where there were a man and a woman, and some children. I remained in the house till the 28th ultimo. Third prisoner did not remain in the house. On the 26th ultimo the first prisoner brought the other boy, Chan Ayun, to the house, and second prisoner was with him. The case was remanded till the 3rd inst., the prisoner being admitted to bail in two sureties of \$100 each.

Canton.

February 28th.

Reporting to you on Friday night the verdict of the Jury in the trial of *Regina v. Page*, in the case destined to become memorable as "*The Canton case*," I hurriedly adverted to the crucial point of the question of the accountability of the prisoner as presented by the main incident of his expedition; the particulars of which will appear, no doubt, from the short-hand notes you intimated the procurement of. I suppose, indeed, that the whole trial will be published in pamphlet form immediately; since it will attract the attention of foreign Governments generally.

The proceedings before the Court were very instructive to its own members obviously, as well as the public; whilst for the local community it had the added attraction of novelty. There was complete preparedness; and whether as a test case, on the point of jurisdiction, or as illustrating the anomalous position of Foreigners in the Preventive Service of the Imperial Maritime Customs, the wisdom of the Judge and the faculties of the Barristers were exercised with a constant vigilance that rivetted the attention of all present.

It is on an occasion of so great importance and such far-reaching effects that the exhibition of the high functions of the legal Profession fully impresses the general mind of the people and instructs it effectively.

It is an intellectual study, impressed by a moral power that commands the attention as no imitative exhibition can; it is, in short, a scene of life in dramatic form. And when as on this occasion, the intellectual enjoyment is heightened by a repeated clash of wits, the current of electric sparks being, moreover, not infrequently accelerated from the Bench, you will well understand the exceptional occasion that attracted daily several ladies as well as the most of the gentlemen of our community.

You will not fail to notice the significance of the term "*preventive*" as applied in the fishing for information from the members of the Service by the skillful wielder of the bait-hook of the prosecution; but even a short-hand rendering must fail in the nice points of the angling, as it will inevitably also be totally inadequate to convey an idea of individual idiosyncrasies.

But upon one point, no doubt, your comments, from much experience of the sort, will concur in the opinion here formed from witnessing this case,—that gentlemen of the legal profession are much to be envied, in that, whatever else befall, their calling provides constant intellectual nutriment, and that if intellectual pleasure is the purest and greatest of all pleasures to a highly cultivated and mature mind; as it is no doubt is,—that is to say, in the exercise of its highest faculties it feels the consciousness of original conception,—it bears along on the current of its duties its own great reward.

P.S.—A cold Northerly storm with rain yesterday and last night; the thermometer dropping to 56° this morning, from 76° three days ago.

Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchanges.)
Speaking of the Flower Show in Hongkong as an annual exhibition, the *Comercio* says that "it is to be deplored that Manila, being the garden of the Orient, does not make an exhibition of flowers like that in Hongkong. We could easily make an exhibition of flowers, which no doubt, would be the best and without rival in the East. Hongkong, a rock, and with beautiful flower gardens!"

The American barque *Samuel H. Nickerson*, Captain Eaton, arrived at Manila on the 22nd instant, 62 days from Newcastle, with coal.

We are assured that two or three holes more are to be bored in the hull of the steamer *Cebu*, now sunk in the river, with the view of clearing her of the stagnant water contained in the hold, after which she will be taken to a site where the discharge of the cargo and the further disposal of the damaged tobacco by burning it in the earth will take place. The operation of clearing the vessel of the pestilent water will have to be undertaken with all precaution in order to avoid further accidents.

The only movement of the precious metals during the first fortnight of February was the importation of \$50,274 in Spanish silver coin; there was no exportation whatever reported.

A letter from Bohol dated 31st January reports a complete calm in the commercial circle, and the *Maria Dolores*, which had been in the port for the last few months, has to leave for Cebu in ballast. The weather is dry, which tends to deteriorate the state of the agriculture. Owing to the dry-

ness of the weather, considerable numbers of bullocks have died.
Another fine steamer, the *Julietta*, belonging to Sr. Marques do Campo, is added to the list of steamers in the coasting line. So far as regards her fine appearance, her capacity, machinery, and commodiousness for the passenger traffic, we can assert that she is one of the finest steamers that have ever entered our harbour; she is also provided with the latest improvements necessary for navigation.

Two Italian navigators, Miquel and Giuseppe Mariani, have arrived here from Singapore, and will shortly give their first performances.

The British barque *Spirit of the South* left for Boston on the 18th inst.

The American ship *Golden State*, Captain Delano, arrived at Manila on the 19th inst., six days from Hongkong.

Telegraphic news was received from Lingayen reporting that a strong earthquake was felt on the 19th, at 7.30 in the morning, but without any accident.

The King Humberto of Italy has been pleased to confer, through the suggestion of the Duke of Genoa, a large number of decorations to several officers of the Army and Navy and others, for the good services rendered to the Duke during his short sojourn in the Philippines. On H. E. the Governor General, who headed the list of those thus decorated, was conferred the Grand Cordón of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

The steamer *Diamond* encountered very fine weather in her last trip from Hongkong to Manila, with light breeze from E.N.E. She made the run with ease, only in the wonderful short time of 55 hours, which is probably the shortest time on record since steam was employed as the motive power. She brought \$250,832 in silver.

[The number of "shortest trips on record" between Manila and Hongkong is getting alarming.—E.C.]

The British barque *Warwick Castle* left Manila for New York via Rio de Janeiro on the 23rd. She has been chartered for New York via Rio, \$10 for dry sugar and \$8.75 for hemp.

The German barque *Heinrich* left Manila for London on the 23rd.

The British schooner *Coronador*, Captain Williams, arrived at Manila on the 25th, with coal, 60 days from Newcastle.

The American ship *Grandeur* has been chartered for New York, \$10 for dry sugar and \$10 for hemp.

Mr. Solomon, a German subject, of the Dispensary of Sanctorius, died on the 25th, and his remains were interred in the Protestant Cemetery on the same afternoon.

He was a man much liked by his superiors and by those who knew him. He was 50 years of age. Out of 11,424 cigars offered at auction on the 25th, 4,098 cigars were sold, obtaining \$50,032.50 as a total sum.

The following are the results of the Manila Races, which took place at the Hipodromo de Santa Mesa on the afternoons of 17th, 18th, and 19th February:

FIRST DAY.
Santa Mesa (\$1000). M. Genato's *Consuelo*, Santa de Velocidad, Barnes and Lane's *Astronoma*.
Premio de la Ciudad, Barnes and Lane's *Inferno*.
Copa del Derby, I. Quesada's *Avion*; second prize (\$75). M. Genato's *Sagittaire*.
Copa de Filipinas,

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publisher of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

This *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Chinese, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says that forty essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, reprint of what scholars are now acutely discussing. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*: "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which we regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now so extensively cultivated, and who are so generally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. B. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and the account of the career of the Chinese poet-stationer of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, it carries out with punctilious detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which has been displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Five Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever started upon purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing. The projections, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 5,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description is conducted by native editors, but progressive and anti-obstructive in character in almost limitless. On the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local Shipping and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Paper, Correspondence, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully-picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower—Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedler's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitanian Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman-Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie, to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosiery, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FAIRBANKS & CO., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC- EWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's requisites of all descriptions.—Wm. SCHMIDT & CO., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. 1 hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.85 Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50 Three Coolies, ... 1.20 Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60 Three Coolies, ... 0.50 Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.85 Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak) ... \$0.75 each Coolie. (12 hours) (Gap) ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts. Half day, ... 35 cts. Day, ... 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... \$5.10

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500 ... 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500 ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 ... 60

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00

One Hour, ... 30

Half an Hour, ... 10

After 5 a.m., ... 10 cts extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

FERRY COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 50 cts. Half Day, ... 20

Three Hours, ... 12

One Hour, ... 5

Half Hour, ... 2

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as Invoices, bills, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The holder of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Receipt on paying 5 extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, but not over 6 inches in diameter or 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, Chili, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.

Letters, 10 cents per 1 oz.

Post Cards, 5 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

China Papers, 2 cents.

There is no charge on registered correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.

Letters, 10

Registration, 20

Newspapers, 2

Books & Patterns, 5

West India (Non Union), Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Letters, 30

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 2

Books & Patterns, 5

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, &c., Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and other ports in the colony.

Letters, 10 cts. per 1 oz.

Post Cards, 5 cts. each.

Newspapers, 2 cts. each.

Books & Patterns, 5 cts. each.

China Papers, 2 cts. each.

There is no charge on registered correspondence within the Postal Union.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fok-hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates, Registry being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, *Parcel*, containing no text, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Perishable foodstuffs (such as bread, butter, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, &c., Iodine, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels may as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if containing gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, in general, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence if lost, or if damaged, or if delayed, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal Administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents in the small Ports in the colony, as an application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, it always should be. Care should be taken to send such applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed \$10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same party, by the same mail. Orders will not be given if the order is drawn at the rate of the day when the order is received.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2, ... 30

" £2 to £5, ... 30

" £5 to £10, ... 30

" £10 to £20, ... 30

" £20 to £50, ... 30

" £50 or £100, ... 30

Local and Intercolonial Orders.

Up to \$25 or £25, ... 25 cts.

" \$25 or £25, ... 25 cts.

" \$50 or £100, ... 25 cts.

5. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order is crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7. No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. Care should be taken to send such applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

8. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

10. Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.